168/6

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0 GENERALITIES

06 INSTITUTIONS. MUSEUMS

069.01(910)

AMIR SUTAARGA.

Tugas museum di Indonesia. (The function of the museum in Indonesia) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(1) : 3-14. 1957.

Several views concerning the definition and function of the museum are given. It is stated that the main functions of the museum in Indonesia are among other things to promote activities of the people's culture and arts and to use the museum as a means of explaining subjects in the field of education and to employ service to those conducting scientific researches.

2 RELIGION

297 ISLAM

297.37(922)

TRAJONO, M.

Menindjau slawatan maulud di Jogjakarta. (Attending slawatan maulud in Jogjakarta) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(2) : 3-20. 1957.

In Indonesia slawatan maulud is a ceremony held in commemoration of the birthday of prophet Mohammed. The writer describes the Javanese ways of celebrating the historic day.

Details on the use of musical instruments and on the songs sung during the ceremony are given.

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

30 SOCIOLOGY

301.173(912)

MANGEMBA, H.D.

Tegursapa orang Makasar dalam pertjakapan (Way of expressing of Makasar citizens) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(2) : 30-1. 1957.

The sense of mutual assistance is strong in the Makasar citizens. This way of life can also be noticed in the expressions used in their daily conversation. To monopolize a task (annunggalengi gau) is not perceived as an act in harmony with the structure of the society.

31 STATISTICS

31 : 338.011

Angka² index jang ditimbang dari 19 matjam bahan makanan di-pasar bebas (Weighted index numbers of retail prices of food articles on the free market). Monthly issue.

31 : 631.55 : 633(922)

Berita ringkas panen dan penanaman beberapa tanaman jang ber-umur pendek di Djawa dan Madura (Concise survey of harvested and planted area of annual farm crops on Java and Madura). Monthly.

31 : 633

Berita ringkas produksi dan persediaan tanam²an jang terpenting (Concise survey of production and stocks of principal estate crops). Monthly.

31 : 338.51 : 633.18

Harga² beras dipasar bebas di Indonesia (Rice prices on the free market in Djakarta). Monthly

31 : 338.51(922)

Harga² etjeran dari beberapa matjam djenis barang dipasar bebas di Djakarta (Retail prices of some articles on the free market in Djakarta). Weekly.

31 : 338.51(922)

Harga² etjeran rata² dipasar bebas di Djakarta (Average retail prices on the free market in Djakarta). Monthly.

31 : 631.55 : 633.1(922)

Luas panen dan produksi tanam²an rakjat berumur pendek di Djawa dan Madura (angka² tetap) (Harvested area and production of annual farm crops on Java and Madura (final data). Monthly.

31 : 631.55 : 633.1(922)

Luas panen dan produksi tanam²an rakjat berumur pendek di Djawa dan Madura (angka² sementara) (Harvested area and production of annual farm crops on Java and Madura (Preliminary data). Annual.

31 : 631.55 : 633.1(923)

Panen dan penanaman tanam²an jang berumur pendek didaerah Bali (Harvested and planted area of annual farm crops on Bali). Monthly.

31 : 330.19(910)

Perkembangan ekonomi di Indonesia selama setengah tahun (Semi-annual report of the Indonesian economic development). Semi-annual issue).

31 : 338.45(910)

Perusahaan² industri (Manufacturing industry). Annual issue.

31 : 641 (910)

Produksi bahan² makanan utama di Indonesia (Production of principal foodstuffs in Indonesia). Annual. With complete text in English.

31 : 37(910)

Statistik pengadjaran (Education statistics) Annual.

31 : 330.2(910)

Statistical pocketbook of Indonesia. Published annually in English aimed at giving current general information on the economic and social developments of Indonesia. The statistical data include among others matters relating to population, education, government organization, trade and communications.

31 : 354(910)

Statistik konjunktur (Business cycle statistics dealing with production, foreign trade, communication, finance, prices, and labour affairs). Monthly.

31 : 381(910)

Statistik perdagangan antar pulau (Interinsular trade statistics). Monthly and annual issues.

31 : 633.6 + 633.7(910)

Tanam²an perdagangan perkebunan (Commercial crops of estates). Issued annually with complete text in English.

31 : 658.5 : 633.15 + 633.18(922)

Taksiran pertama produksi padi sawah (termasuk gogorantjah), padi gogo dan djagung di Djawa dan Madura (First estimation of production of irrigated (including semi-irrigated paddy), non-irrigated paddy and maize on Java and Madura). Annual issue.

31 : 311.2 : 333(910)

Upah pada perkebunan² (Wages paid on estates). Annual issue, with complete text in English.

32 POLITICAL SCIENCE

323.17(910)

AMIN. S.M.

Sekitar perundangan otonomi daerah (Ordinance on autonomous regions) in *Swatantra* 1 : 20-6. 1957.

A review on Article 113 of the Provisional Constitution which provides matters relating to the status of autonomous regions.

323.17(910)

AMRAH MUSLIMIN.

Pertumbuhan otonomi daerah di Indonesia (The development of autonomy in Indonesia) in *Swatantra 1* : 379-95. 1957.

A concise survey on the history and development of autonomy in Indonesia since the period of Ducth government until now.

The review includes the general outline on systems of governments, the autonomous areas during the periods of the Netherlands Indies and Japanese government and the problem of autonomy since the independence of Indonesia until now.

323.17(910)
AMRAH MUSLIMIN.

Otonomi daerah dalam negara kesatuan Republik Indonesia sedjak 17-8-1950, hingga 18-1-1957 (Autonomous regions in the unitary Republic of Indonesia from 17-8-1950 until 18-1-1957) in *Swatantra* 1 : 651-62. 1957.

The unitary Republic of Indonesia formed as a result of the dissolution of the Federal Republic of Indonesia with the Republic proclaimed on August 17, 1945 does not abandon her principle concerning the regional system of government. Since August 17, 1950 the central government has been engaged in the codification of laws on regional government. Efforts toward perfecting the ordinance on the monetary balance between the regions and the central government have also been made.

321(910)
DIAPARI D.S.

Negara dan masjarakat pantjasila (The state and pantjasila society) in *Swatantra 1* : 469-85. 1957.

An article dealing with the origin of pantjasila (five principles) upon which the Indonesian State is founded.
In his review the writer gives an outline on the pantjasila as foundation of the state, and on the interpretation of the pantjasila.

325.33(910)
DJOKO SANTOSO and ALI WARDHANA

Beberapa segi transmigrasi spontan di Indonesia (Some aspects of spontaneous transmigration in Indonesia) in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 10 : 98-115. 1957.

In 1955 the Indonesian population has increased to 82.583.000 of which 54.500.000 are located on Java. Java has a density of 412 persons per-square kilometer and the other islands outside Java each have an average ratio of 16 persons. Transmigration is one of the solutions to the population problem aimed at distributing the Indonesian population more equally. There exists 3 kinds of transmigration, namely transmigration organized by the government, transmigration partly sponsored by the government and spontaneous transmigration.

It is stated that to attract spontaneous transmigration stress should be laid on the efforts for improving communication system which will link one region with the other. Market facilities which will guarantee the selling of

the products of the respective settlements should be created. The existence of a preceding settlement is of great importance for the continuity of spontaneous migration. The government guidance in the building up of the settlements is necessary.

325.1:711.437(910)
GAOS HARDJOSUMANTRI, R.

Usaha melantjarkan transmigrasi sambil membangun desa (Promoting transmigration through village development) in *Masalah Bangunan 2* (1-2) : 20-7. 1957.

To promote and speed up transmigration in Indonesia, a problem both difficult and urgent when considering the very unequal distribution and rapid increase of population (800.000 in Java and approx. 1 million in Indonesia annually), the government established on October 20th, 1952 the "JAPETA" (Jajasan Pembukaan Tanah Transmigrasi) or Institute for the Clearing of Transmigration Lands.

The principal duty of the "JAPETA" is to open lands and forests on a large scale, making them suitable for food production, so that new communities and new villages can thrive easily and quickly.

Two systems of mechanization for land clearing have been employed by the JAPETA for more than 2 years:

(1) The felling of trees one by one with the use of a bull-dozer.
The unit for this system consists of 24 crawler tractors (from 150/125 hp and 77/76 hp) and 10 wheel tractors.

(2) The felling of trees with the use of a "2 and 3½" chain and hi-ball of Ø 3 m, weight 4½ tons.
The unit for the latter system consists of 23 large tractors, Caterpillar D8, D7 and D6, complete with bull-dozer, tree-dozer, stump-puller etc. For drawing the hi-ball and chain, 6 large tractors are used, 4 of which drawing in tandem.

By the latter system, the clearing of 1 ha of land takes approx. 18 tractor-hours. In some districts, however, clearing has been started with the use of toxic materials (Na3 As O3). with most satisfactory results. A 40% increase in speed can be attained, so that approx. 30 ha of jungle land can be cleared daily. Further plans are that 2500-4000 ha of land should be cleared annually.

As a waste product of this clearing project, thousands of logs are piling up, and will make very useful building material.

In view of the great demand for, and the many-sided use of timber, three projects of timber treatment are provided, namely :

1. timber preservation (started in January 1958) at Kedaton, Central Lampung.
2. production of prefab houses for transmigrants, people's housing, schools, etc. at Kotagadjah, Central Lampung (in preparation).
3. manufacture of a kind of hardboard, at Kedaton (in preparation).

In this way, industrial projects can be stimulated, which will make transmigration more attractive and at the same time provide work for both the transmigrants and the local people.

323.17(910)
MOEHAMMAD HASAN, T.

Systeem otonomi daerah (System of autonomous region) in *Swatantra* 1 : 699-715. 1957.

With the autonomous system is meant the provisions on the appointment, election, authority and duties of regional heads as determined by law. Procedures on the appointment and election of a regional head are discussed in detail.

33 POLITICAL ECONOMY

338.011
BOSMAN, A.J.

Gelijke inspanning-meer resultaat (Similar effort — more result) in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia,* 10 : 94-6. 1957.

A Wassink's special report on the effort to increase high productivity by bringing about small changes in the organization.

The attempt of Wassink is concerned with sorting and packing of sheets into rubber bags in a big rubber estate.

It is pointed out that the efficiency improvement can be applied to other sectors of production.

Conclusions are drawn that in Indonesia as well as in Holland higher labour productivity can be obtained by the existence of close-knit cooperation between those involved in the production process.

330.191.5(910)
HOLLINGER, WILLIAM C and **A.D. TAN.**

The national income of Indonesia 1951-1952, in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 10 : 2-33. 1957.

The authors give a detailed review on the Indonesian income estimates of Dr Neumark which mainly deals with agricultural sector including peasant food crops, peasant export crops, fisheries and forestry.

It is held that aggregates in national income studies in underdeveloped countries are not so important. The emphasis should be laid on a detailed analysis of the various parts of the economy which would rank a higher priority for purposes of development planning and policy.

331.875(922)

The implementation of the mechanization programme for small-scale industry in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia 10*:127- 72 1957.
(A report of the Institute for Economic and Social Research, Djakarta School of Economics, Univ. of Indonesia).

Dealing with the implementation of the mechanization programme of small scale industry started at the end of 1951 in Java and Madura.
The main purpose of the programme is to improve the quality of production, to increase the quantity of the production, to acquaint the producer with more modern equipment and to lower the cost of production.

338.98(910)
KRAAL, A.

Enige aspecten van de ontwikkeling der industrie in Indonesia (Some aspects of industrial development in Indonesia) in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 10 : 252-313. 1957.

This survey attempts to elucidate some major economic problems specifically dealing with the industrial development of Indonesia.
Fluctuations in export volume and in the production of the various crops influence the total amount of foreign exchange and the domestic economy. A detailed analysis on the development of vital domestic industries is given.

331.116
TAN SIONG KOEN.

Djaminan untuk buruh pada waktu pemutusan hubungan kerdja (Guarantee for labourers in the suspension of working relation) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(1) : 27-31. 1957.

The ordinance which regulates matters relating to the suspension of working relation derives from that of the former Netherlands Indies government. Because of the division of the citizen in three groups, in the implementation of the ordinance different provisions in coping with the problem of suspension working relation have been applied. This has resulted in the difficulty faced in the solution of the various labour problems. The shortcomings of the ordinance are reviewed. Interference of the government in matters relating to the suspension of working relation is required.

332.6(910)
THE BIAN KIE.

A reply to Prof. Sumitro's comment in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 10 : 72-93. 1957.

Dealing with an attempt to reply to Sumitro's comment about the exchange rates of the rupiah.

In tackling the problem the author has started from the viewpoint of the discrepancy between the import and export rates. On the contrary Prof. Sumitro chose the official rate of 1 : 3 as the starting point in his reasonings.

According to Prof. Sumitro the first months of 1956 were characterized by the existence of only one rupiah rate which, relatively to a general price level of 1 : 6, was strongly overvalued. It is pointed out by the author that the period in question was characterized by the existence of two une-

qual rupiah rates, an effective import rate of 1 : 6 and an effective export rate. Further discussion is concerned with explaining of how the author and Sumitro came to marked different conclusions.

34 JURISPRUDENCE. LAW

347.62 (910) : 297
DJOJODIGUNO.

Perdjodoan (Marriage) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2 (3-4) : 26-35. 1957.

According to Islamic law marriage is a contract. Regulations on this contract are written in the "fiqh". The influence of Islamic law towards the Javanese adat law is surveyed.
Although 80 per cent of the Indonesian population consists of Moslem followers the provisions of fiqh concerning marriage, proprietary right, conjugal duty and divorce are differently interpreted by adat law.

342.57(910)
GOUW GIOK SIONG.

Pembagian golongan² rakjat dan perobahan masjarakat Indonesia (Division of popular groups and the Indonesian social change) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(2):3-9. 1957.

The question of efforts for achieving people's unity has been always brought to the fore. To realize such an idea matters relating to the popular classification which provides different legal status of each group should be reconsidered. The writer holds the view that the embracing of Islam is not regarded as a decisive factor in the solution into the Indonesian group. Alteration of name is not a gurantee for the solution of one's legal status.

342.728
HADI MOENTORO, R.

Politik hukum perburuhan pada waktu sekarang (The present labour law policy) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(1) : 3-12. 1957.

The article deals with the efforts of the government to solve labour problems. It is held that in coping with various labour problems a separate ordinance dealing with each kind of labour affairs is required. In this connection it is stated as examples matters relating to the suspension of working relation and the settlement of labour disputes. It is suggested that in the issuance of an ordinance dealing with labour affairs stress should be laid on the fulfilment of the workers' desires.

341.5(910)
KOESNOE, M.

Arti, tempat dan sifat hukum intergentil (The meaning, place and character of inter-racial law) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(2): 10-23. 1957.

A lecture delivered during the acceptance of appointment as lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University, Makasar in September 1956. An account on the development of inter-racial law in Indonesia is given. The birth of inter-racial law was said to have been caused by the progress achieved in the study of the Indonesian adat law. It was pointed out that the inter-racial law has appeared as a branch of the modern Indonesian law.

347.62(910)
NANI SOEWONDO.

Soal undang-undang perkawinan (The problem of marriage law) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(1) : 32-9. 1957.

An article dealing with a review on marriage law which is being framed by the government. It is suggested that article 16 of the Declaration of Human Rights concerning the citizen's rights on marriage matters be included in the Consitution of Indonesia.

343.1
SOEMARNO P. WIRJANTO.

Apakah hukum atjara pidana H.I.R. dapat bertahan kalau diudji dengan batu udjian kebutuhan² hukum daripada negara hukum (Is the law of criminal proceedings able to defend if examined with the requirements needed by a state ruled by law) in *Madjalah Hukum Masjarakat* 2(3-4) : 57-63. 1957.

The law of criminal proceedings applicable in a state and its implementation by a judge should be in conformity with the state's philosophy and the situation of a society at a given time. A review is given on the question whether the existing law of criminal proceedings which were made by the former Netherlands Indies government still meet the requirements needed in the legal system of Indonesia, a state ruled by law. The criminal procceedings now in force is the Herziene Inlands Reglement H.I.R. (Revised Indonesian Procedure Law).

342.34
USEP RANAWIDJAJA.

Pementjaran kekuasaan negara dan pemeliharaan kepentingan hidup rakjat (Distribution of state power and preservation of the interest of the people) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(3) : 38-56. 1957.

This article is intended as an effort to attain a true understanding concerning the aim of decentralization and its application in Indonesia. Decentralization is based on the balance between interests of individuals and society. In the granting of autonomous status to regions economic, geographical and cultural factors should be taken into consideration.

After reviewing some doctrines of democracy in western as well as in the Asian countries conclusion is drawn that in principle in both parts of the globe no difference of the aim and concept of democracy are observed.

341.233
USMAN SASTROAMIDJOJO.
Definition of aggression in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(2) : 33-9. 1957.

A statement by Dr Usman Sastroamidjojo of the Indonesia delegation to U.N. regarding the question of defining aggression before the U.N. Sixth Committee in October 1954. It was proposed that a definition on the subject be drafted as follows :

1. Any act of a state or group of states, a government or a group of governments intervening directly or indirectly for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state or government shall be considered as an act of aggression.
2. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat against the personality of a state or government or against its political, economic and cultural elements.
3. The use of armed force or any other act for legitimate individual or collective self-defence against armed aggression or in compliance with a decision or recommendation of a competent organ of the United Nations shall not be considered as an act of aggression.
4. In the event of an alleged act of aggression other than the use of armed force, the complaining state (s) or government (s) shall refrain from armed retaliation measures prior to the decision of the competent organ of the United Nations on the matter.

343.1(910)
UTRECHT, E.
Hukum pidana jang tidak tertulis (Unrecorded criminal law) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(1) : 13-8. 1957.

According to the writer the question of the necessity of a criminal law has never been touched by the science of criminal law in Indonesia. History of the codification of the criminal law for Indonesia is discussed. In connection with the efforts of the government to frame a national criminal law it is suggested that matters relating to the role of the unrecorded law (adat criminal law) in the Indonesian society should be taken into consideration.

347.62 (910)
WIRJONO PRODJODIKORO.
Usaha memperbaiki hukum perkawinan di Indonesia (Effort to reform marriage law in Indonesia) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(3-4) : 15-25. 1957.

This article deals with problems of marriage law. Special attention is paid to the question of evidence of legal marriage. The application of the Indonesian marriage law is divided into five categories namely those which are respectively applied to the indigenous Indonesians, to Arab citizens, Europeans, to Chinese and to those involved in an inter-racial marriage. Questions on marriage procedure, divorce, proprietary right and poligamy are discussed in details. It is pointed out that many shortcomings are found in the present law. Reform of the marriage law is suggested.

35 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

351.87(910)
LEYSER, J.
Some thoughts on courts and law reform in Indonesia in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 2(1) : 19-26. 1957.

An article of Dr Leyser of the Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne, Australia dealing with the recruitment and status of judges. The writer's view is forwarded after having made a study on the Indonesian court system. It is pointed that past experiences have indicated that there exist activities aimed at attempting to influence the trial outside and inside the court house. The best way to prevent future attempts to influence trials will be by passing a special statute dealing not only with demonstrations, but also with press comment on pending criminal proceedings.

The Indonesian legislator may also give thought to the question whether the powers given to the judge under the present statutory provisions for the enforcement of law and order within the court building are sufficient. Under the existing law the judge has power only to warn unruly elements, and if necessary, to ask them to leave the court house.

354
SOETAMSI.
Tata usaha pemerintah jang efficient (Efficient government administration) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 359-66. 1957.

Data and impressions of administration in the U.S.A., discussion on budgetteering and civil-officers policy in Indonesia and decentralization.

37. EDUCATION

371(923)
VAN DEN ENDE, A.
Onderwijs en maatschappelijke behoefte (Education and social need) in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 10 : 115-26. 1957.

A review on the education system of primary and secondary schools on Flores island. As Flores' economy is agricultural in character much attention should be paid to the establishment of schools which can meet the primary needs of the island. It is concluded that the major error arises

from the fact that training and education systems are not in line with social needs and are also not adapted to particular circumstances.

38 TRADE. COMMERCE

382.16(910)

OEY BENG TO.

Dua matjam kesukaran untuk mentjapai keseimbangan dalam neratja pembajaran Indonesia (Two kinds of difficulties for equilibrating the Indonesian balance of payment) in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan* 10(1) : 34-45 1957.

The equilibrium of the balance of payment is attained when the income of a country is equal to expenditure in the international monetary payment without causing changes in stocks of gold or foreign exchange. The difficulties in attaining the equiblirium are caused by the invariability or inflexibility and mal-variability of the expenditure. Functional relations of several items in the balance of payment and a statistical analysis on the balance of payment of Indonesia are discussed.

380.8(910)

SOEPARMAN SOEMAHAMIDJOJO.

Pembangunan perniagaan turisme di Indonesia (The development of tourist trade in Indonesia) in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 10(4-5): 231-251. 1957.

Many advantages can be taken from tourist trade. A survey on the present development of tourism is given. The question relating to the exchange rate, hotel accomodation and capital investment are discussed. To promote activities in all matters connected with tourism support from the government is needed. A blue print concerning steps to be taken in the field of tourism is being drafted.

39. ETHNOGRAPHY. CUSTOM and TRADITION. FOLKLORE, SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

398.33

I KTUT GINARSA.

Serba serbi tentang hari raja Galungan (Some notes on the Galungan holiday) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(1) : 15-23. 1957.

The Galungan holiday is celebrated by the Hindu-Balinese community once in 210 days in honour of the soul of its ancestors. Description on the origin and the cultural background of the holiday are given.

398.8(921)
PAKAN, L.

Sailo (Njanjian kedukaan) didaerah Toradja (Mourning song in Toradja) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 5(4) : 42-3. 1957.

Concerning a mourning song in Toradja which is sung at the funeral to console the relatives of the dead.

398.3(922)
SUSATYO DARNAWI.

Permainan laesan di Djuwana (Laesan a game in Djuwana) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(2) : 37-41. 1957.

Introduction to a regional game called laesan in Djuwana (Pati Regency, Central Java). The game is usually organized by the local fishermen. Laesan is similar to sanghyang in Bali or sintren in Central Java. Rules of the laesan are described in detail.

398.2(921)
TARIGAN SIBORO, H. G.

Aneka ragam dari Simelungun (Simelungun miscellany) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 5(4) : 28-41. 1957.

An article dealing with the introduction of a lullaby, a love song and popular tales of Simelungun.

398.2(912) : (540)
WATASEKE, F. S.

Suatu tjerita India kuno dan suatu tjeritera Minahasa kuno jang bersamaan (Similarity between an ancient story of India and that of Minahasa) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(2) : 21-31. 1957.

Urvacy and Pururavas, an ancient balled written in the Indian hymn of Rigveda is compared with Lumaluindung and Mamanua, an ancient story of Minahasa (Sulawesi). It is pointed out that there exist some similarities concerning the essence and motivation of the two stories. The origin of Lumaluindung and Mamanua is examined.

4 PHILOLOGY. LINGUISTICS. LANGUAGE.

41 GENERAL PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

415.4(910)
KAHLO, GERHARD.

Kata "djemur" (The word "djemur') in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 5(3) : 17. 1957.

A short review on the origin of the Indonesian word "djemur". According to the writer the word consists of the word-root "djur" with the infixion of "em".

413.2(910)

PURBATJARAKA.

Swara E (pepet)—(The pepet vowel) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 5(3) : 12—6. 1957.

Description on the history of the use of the vowel "e" in the Indonesian language. (The vowel has the sound similar to "e" in the English "zephyr").

415.4(922)

PURBATJARAKA.

Batara Suksma Kawekas in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(2) : 19 — 20. 1957.

Mythologically, Batara Suksma Kawekas is a most honoured deity. Different views concerning the origin and meaning of the words Batara Suksma Kawekas are discussed.

413.11(910)

PURBOHADIWIDJOJO, M.

Renungan tentang toponimi (Review on toponymy) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(1) : 24-8. 1957.

A review dealing with the grounds for naming towns in several parts of Indonesia particularly Java. According to the writer two causes have been used as basis for naming a town namely something which refers to an event in the past and that which refers to any expectation in the future.

415:4(921)

TARIGAN, H. G.

Gundaling in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(2) : 42—44. 1957.

An etymological description on the origin of the word "gundaling". Gundaling is the name of a hill situated near Brastagi, East Sumatra.

42/49 LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

499.2

PRIJANGGANA, M. S.

Sedikit tentang bahasa Banjuwangi (Some notes on the language of Banjuwangi) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 6(2) : 32-6. 1957.

The language of Banjuwangi is studied by comparing with that of the other regions as regards its use and pronunciation. Influence of English words in the language of Banjuwangi is revealed.

499.2

TARIGAN, H. G.

Sumbangan Simelungun (Contribution of Simelungun) in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 5(4) : 26-7. 1957.

A short description on the process of assimilation of the letters m, n, h and ng in the grammar of Simelungun language. Simelungun is a small town in East Sumatra.

5 NATURAL SCIENCES

502 NATURAL HISTORY

502.7

TJOA TJEN MO.

Kebuasan manusia terhadap binatang liar harus dikekang (Man's negative attitude towards wild life should be checked) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 107—76. 1957.

A popular article on extinct and semi-extinct animals and measures taken by different government to preserve rare animals; nature reserves and wild reserves are discussed for Indonesia.

59 ZOOLOGY

598.65

DE WILJES, E. A.

Iets over de Djalak putih (Sturnus melanopterus) als displaced person in Bandung (On the white Djalak = Sturnus melanopterus as displaced person in Bandung) in *Penggemar Alam* 37 : 31—4. 1957.

Some specimens of this bird, wich does not nest near houses, as is commonly stated, were released during World War II from the Zoological Garden in Bandung and stayed on near by several years.

From there the colony migrated probably to a place at an altitude of 1200 meter. In a postcript by Van Balgooy, M.M.J. it is stated that the species was observed in Central Java at an altitude of 800 m., the bird consequently is not exactly a lowland species.

595.121

HOLZ, J.

Diphyllobothrium — Invasion eines Panthers (Diphyllobotryum — Invasion of a panther) in *Hemera Zoa* 64 : 334—40. 1957.

In the small intestine of a specimen of Panthera pardus melas G. Cuv., killed in Sindanglaja, Cestodes were found, which resemble most closely Diphyllobotrium parvum Stephens, as species allied to D. erinacei. Measurements are given.

594.1 + 597

SACHLAN, M.

Kapuas Hulu, Daerah Kidjang dan Ikan dipedalaman Kalimantan Barat (Upper Kapuas, Territory of fresh water mussels and fishes in the interior of West Borneo) in *Penggemar Alam* 37 : 3-22. 1957.

In Japan Hyriopsis (Unionidae) are used for cultivation of fresh water pearls. A related species H. velthuzeni Schepman occurs in enormous quantities in and along the Kapuas R. The author gives a popular narrative of observations on fish, cray-fish, etc. on his trip on this river and gives details on the development of this snail. The flesh, although edible is not eaten, the shell itself is used for betle chewing lime. The mussel occurs in peaty, acid, well aerated water.

Transfer to Java and artificially insemination with corpus aliena had no result thus far.

599.742.7

SCHUURMAN, MRS. J. A.

Boskat (Wild cat) in *Penggemar Alam* 37 : 28-30. 1957.

The story of Felis bengalensis (leopard cat) in captivity.

598.97

VAN BALGOOY, M. M. J.

Over twee minder gebruikelijke kooivogels, Bubo sumatranus en Lanius schach (On two uncommon cage birds, Bobo sumatranus and Lanius schach) in *Penggemar Alam* 37 : 23-27. 1957.

The first one, an owl, shows white feathers when young, it feeds best on rats and birds. In captivity it becomes more and more hostile.

It produced a clacking noise with its beak, apparently when it was in danger; at night time it produced a high metallic sound. The second bird, although common, is rarely kept in captivity. Like the owl it regurgitates indigestable food parts, this process has apparently some physiological meaning.

It imitates songs of other birds with some exceptions.

595.7 ENTOMOLOGY

595.77

ASHADI DJOJOPRANOTO, R. NG.

Guisardus guttatus n.sp. in *Idea* 10 : 13-16. 1957.

Description of a new species of Guisardus guttatus, a pest reported in 1956 on Gnetum gnemon.

595.796
HAMANN, H. H. F.

On a new record of Gesomyrmex Mayr (Formicidae) in *Idea* 10 : 1-6. 1957.

Description of a new subspecies of Gesomyrmex kalshovenii (gracilis) found on a Lansium domesticum tree near Bandjarnegara in Central Java.

595. 73
KALSHOVEN, L. G. E.

Further observations on the dispersal and settling of Neotermes alates in teak forests in Java in *Idea* 10 : 7-12. 1957.

Experiments have shown, that branchwood from girdled trees is not as attractive to swarming alates as the rotten branches in the crowns of living trees.

Therefore, standing trees girdled during thinning cannot be used as a kind of trap. By means of traps erected above the canopies it was proved that the alates move above the tree tops (at least up to 18 m height), when swarming from older forest stands. To get into rotten wood the imagines do not depend on the presence of old borer holes, although they use them readily if available, but they are able themselves to bite a hole in a soft place of the wood.

595.7. (213)
SOEHARDJAN.

Contribution and further researches on the true surface and soil fauna in tropical conditions in *Idea* 10 : 17-27. 1957.

An improved method of sampling, invented by H.H.F. Hamann and a modified Berlese apparatus, fit to local circumstances made it possible to take undisturbed soil samples. The method consists in pressing an iron box into the soil and measuring the amount of soil intake. Several samples are taken from one biotope. The modified Berlese apparatus consists of a funnel with a wire basket inside, which is heated with an electric bulb at one side. Factors pertinent to the sample locality are noted. Results: a minimum of about 8000 individuals (Nematodes not included) per square meter in a cocoa plantation in Bogor and a maximum of about 43000 individuals in a grove of Manilkara balata. The number of Nematodes was about 61600 in the Manilkara grove in one square meter (1 cm layer). There is a considerable discrepancy in numbers between samples of the same biotope.

6 APPLIED SCIENCES. MEDICINE. TECHNOLOGY
61 Medical Sciences. Health and Safety
614 Public Health

614 : 378
MOCHTAR, R.

Kewadjiban bagian Ilmu Masjarakat dan Ilmu Kedokteran Pentjegahan

dalam Perguruan Tinggi (Public Health and Preventive medicine at the Faculty of medicine) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 273-77. 1957.

A plea for more education in the field of public health and preventive medicine at the university.

614. (922)
MOCHTAR, R. and **R. SOEDARJONO.**

A general public health survey within the demonstration and study centre for Public Health and Preventive Medicine in Djakarta - City in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia.* 12 : 375-99. 1957. (charts, tabulae and maps).

By means of a sample survey in a district of Djakarta basic data on population and environmental sanitation were obtained in two wards.

1. The survey revealed a smaller population than that which was registered. The birth registration was found to be rather incomplete and the survey technique was not suitable for evaluating the completeness of death registration. For proper evaluation of future activities the registration must be further improved.
2. The two wards surveyed showed marked differences in the income per household, housing conditions, environmental sanitation and drinking water supply, reflecting the difference in the economic status and ethnic composition of the population of the two wards. Generally the conditions proved more favourable in the ward of Senen with a high proportion of inhabitants of Chinese and/or Chinese origin.
3. Future public health activities in the area must be adapted to the socio-economic and ethnic characteristicts of the area. In the district where there are wide variations in economic level, and where the ethnic background is different, the task of providing a good public health service is difficult, the ward of Kemajoran needs improving of housing conditions and water supply. In the whole subdistrict the faecal disposal needs to be improved, although the situation in the ward of Kemajoran is slightly better than in that of Senen.

614:37
MOCHTAR, R.

Pendidikan tentang kesehatan kepada rakjat (Community education in health) in *Madjalah Kedokteraan Indoneesia* 7 : 341-48. 1957.

Community education in health publication discussed from different angles: meaning, place in the Ministry of Public Health, methods of teaching, medium-factors and financing.

614: (083.9)
MOCHTAR, R.

Organisasi masjarakat dalam lapangan kesehatan (Community health planning) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 209-14. 1957.

General discussion on public health problems and suggestions.

614:37 (910)
MOCHTAR, R.

Health education in Indonesia in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 307-15. 1957.

Discussion on a program of health education covering its different aspects, its development, the basic organization of a sub-district in Indonesia, integration with agencies, level of education and economy in conjunction with hygienic measures, demonstration: suggestions for health education in a certain area as to planning, organization and budget, methods and materials, relationship with agencies.

615 PHARMACY. PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS. TOXICOLOGY

615. 7
OEY, F. S.

The practice in tuberculostatics and its dynamic character in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 289-94. 1957.

Discussion on the evaluation of methods of treatment and evaluation of new drugs. The success of the present day antimicrobial therapy lies in its ability to control recent exudative lesions, to prevent further dissemination from caseo-necrotic lesions, to allow the body to proceed with its functions of walling off and fibrosing the chronic source of infection. Tuberculostatics act primarily against multiplying Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Mechanical barriers, biochemical inhibition or inactivation of the drugs is discussed. Two problems are still not solved: the persistent cavern and the residual caseonodose lesion. The aims of administration of tuberculastatics in pulmonary tuberculosis are stressed. It is now known that every patient with active tuberculosis should receive chemotheraphy, that this treatment should start early and should be of long duration. Discussion on effectiveness and side effects of the following drugs.

Streptomycin. In own experiments intermittent streptomycin with daily PAS is effective in pulmonary tuberculosis: the streptomycin should be given twice or 3 times weekly, the dosage in adults 1 gr per injection daily (intramuscularly). In Isoniazid (INH) treatment the resistance is of significance; the resistant baccilli, contrary to streptomycin resistance, developed in vitro, loose their virulence (attributed to loss of catalase activity). I.N.H. must be administered in combination with one or more other drugs. INH - PAS combination gave better results than streptomycin - PAS. In treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with large caverns intermittent streptomycin and INH is less effective than INH - PAS, but more active than streptomycin - PAS.

Terramycin in combination with intermittent streptomycin is an acceptable drug in situations where the more accepted regimens cannot be used.

Viomycin used alone does not equal streptomycin alone. In a dose of 2 gm every 3 rd day it approaches the effectiveness of daily PAS alone. Combination of intermittent Viomycin and daily PAS proved to be more beneficial than either alone.

Pyrazinamide. A combination of PZA and INH has the must favourable effect. Dosage 50 mg per kg body weight (damaging side-effects).

Cycloserine. In combination with I.N.H. quite effective.

615. 32.

OEI KOI NIO and **YAP KIE BING.**

Eksperimen[2] pengobatan Serpasil dan hasil[2]nja dalam klinik Psychiatri R.S.U.P. Djakarta (Experiments with Serpasil and obtained results in **the Psychiatric Clinic,** General State Hospital, Djakarta) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 241-47. 1957.

A report on experiments with Serpasil-Ciba (reserpin of Rauvolvia serpertina) as follows: First series: intramuscular 5 mgr per day, followed by 8 tablets á ¼ mgr. daily per os. Duration 10 days (thrice weekly injections); second series: per os 3-4 tablets á ¼ mgr daily and thrice weekly electroconvulsio; third series: electroconvulsio 10-20 x, followed by 3-4 tablets daily per os. Likewise with treatment with 30-40 Insulin-Coma; fourth series: serpasil in combination with psychotherapy.

Results : 1. tranquilizing effect, lowering of will-power, lowering of psychomotility,
2. Serpasil may replace electro-convulsio 1-6. cases of mania and disturbance;
3. very effective in case of acute disturbance,
4. very effective in cases of asociality;
5. quicker remission in schizophrenia,
6. very effective in domiciliary treatment.

No results in cases of depression, epilepsy (contrary to Slamet's findings), schizophrenia simplex or defectum (contrary to Slamet's findings); dangerous results in combination with electroconvulsio. (inhibition of respiration).

Large doses result in insomnia and fear dreams and nose trouble; Parkinson's syndroma, lowering of blood — pressure, initial increasing symptoms, lowering of will power.

616 DISEASE. PATHOLOGY AND MEDICINE

616 — 008.6

BASUKI, M.

Suatu kedjadian Syndroma Vogt-Koyanagi (A case of Vogt-Koyanagi Syndrom) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 363. 1957.

A very rare syndrom consisting of iritis, alopecia, vitiligo, poliosis and

deafness. A case (male, 48 years) is described.

As the etiology is unknown, no therapy is indicated. Iridektomia optica was applied, but without effect. (photographic reproductions).

616.12 — 073.97

GAN TJONG BING.

De clinische waarde van de electrocardiografie (Clinical value of electrocardiography) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 215-28. 1957.

An enumeration summary and discussion of clinical cases, where electro cardiography is indicated.

616.36

HEYDER, H. BIN.

Case report : Obstruksi empedu pada anak disebabkan oleh kelendjer² (Obstruction of the gall-blader in a child as an effect of glands) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 415-16. 1957.

A case of obstruction of the ductus choledochus in an 8 year old Indonesian girl. Laporatomi, cholecystectomi. Completely cured.

616 — 001 : 611.36

JEN HSI SHEN.

Traumatic injuries to the pancreas in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 416-19. 1957.

General information on diagnostics and difficulties in prognosis of pancreas rupture. Report on case with rupture of milt and pancreas, shock caused by a motor accident. Removal of milt, the gastro-colic ligament to the abdonimal wall. No fistel complications after 50 days.

616 — 002.5 : 061.3

JOHN, HOLM.

Notes for W.H.O. tuberculosis meeting New Delhi, 14-20 Jan. 1957. in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 295-306. 1957.

An outline of the work of W.H.O. in the field of Tuberculosis comprising the subjects : Assistance to government, technical policy in tuberculosis control, stimulation and co-ordination of research, basic approach to tuberculosis control.

616.89 : 616 — 083

KHO TJOK KHING.

Usul reorganisasi perawatan orang sakit djiwa kepada Kementerian Kesehatan (Suggestions for reorganization of mental disease patients treatment, presented to the Ministery of Health) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 329-36. 1957.

Discussion on the following points, which are suggested "Information-law indictment" to be abolished and replaced by the power of the treating physician to refer the patient to an asylum ; decentralization of asylums (each hospital should have 5-10 percent of its capacity available for mental diseases, each residency should have an asylum and a colony); a mental disease specialist should have the power to provide a visum repertum in his area; each specialist should be given a rayon for both mental and other diseases, to prevent isolation as is prevalent today; medical assistants (nurses) should have both diplomas A and B.

616 - 093

LIE KIAN JOE, TJIA KHING POO & E. WANNEE.

Myiasis di Sumatra Selatan (Myiasis in South Sumatra) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 278-80. 1957.

Human myiasis is rare in Indonesia, although a number of cases are reported from South Sumatra: Described are cases of myiasis of the eye, ear and nose. The fly is identified from its larva as Chrysomya bezziana. (photographic reproductions).

616.33

LIEM HO SWIE.

Ulcus gastrojejuni in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 349-53. 1957.

Description and discussion of a case of ulcus gastrojejuni following gastro-enterostomia posterior operation. Operative measure by resection of the greater part of the stomach and the adjoining part of the jejunum with the ulcus, followed by gastro-jejunostomia type Hoffmeister-Finsterer. A discussion on therapy of ulcus pepticum in connection with the possibility of ulcus gastrojejuni (line-sketches).

616.37

LIEM HO SWIE.

Kista pankreas (Pancreas cyst) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 316-22. 1957.

A case of systic adeno-carcinoma of the pancreas in a Chinese girl is extensively discussed as to laboratory test, diagnosis, operation, etc. A general survey on pancreas-cysts.

616.5

RAHARDJO NITISAPUTRO, R. M.

Xeroderma pigmentosum in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 410-14. 1957.

Description of a case of xeroderma pigmentosum in an 8 year old

Indonesian boy. Biopsy of the papules does not reveal any feature of malignancy. For comparison a histo-pathologic picture of a case of keratosis senilis is described, which, according to Lever represents the so-called squamous cell epithelioma, Grade ½. Macklin's suggestion of consanguinity of parents is confirmed in this case (photographic reproductions).

616 - 001.5
RENES, G. J.

Pengobatan Fractura vertebrae dorsolumbalis dengan djedjer lintang (Fractura vertebrae dorsolumbalis treatment) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 323-28. 1957.

General survey on the pathogeneis of the resulting paraplegia; therapy based on reposition of the vertebrae. Fresh fractures should be treated as quickly as possible by suspending the patient between two tables with hyperextensio of the column as a result, then a gypsum corset is applied. In case of "hooking", the processus articularis which is dislocated should be removed. This removement is accompanied by laminectomy (for mark inspection).

Older cases are treated by columnotomy with laminectomy; hyperextensio is applied. The results are discussed. Plastic and orthopedic operations are suggested for non-improved cases. In 65 percent of cases of paraplegia as a result of fractura vertebrae, improvement was reached, if fresh cases were treated; with older cases 35 percent improvement was reached.

616 - 001
RENES, G. J.

Paradoxal respiration in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 354-57. 1957.

Stove-in chest injury and other traumatic lesions of the thoracic wall may cause paradoxal respiration.

The treatment (first-aid and definitive treatment by surgical closure of open pneumothorax) are expounded in connection with a case.

616-002.5 : 06.053
ROTINSULU, H.A.

W.H.O. Tuberculosis Meeting New Delhi 14-20 Jan. 1957. in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 236-240. 1957.

Survey of the topics of the discussion and different suggestions put forward in methodology and planning.

616.24:061.3
SAMALLO, L. G. J.

Laporan dari XIVth International — Tuberculosis Conference di New Delhi India tg. 7 s/d 11 Djanuari 1957 (Report on the XIVth Interna-

tional Tuberculosis Conference held in New Delhi-India from 7-11 January 1957) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 255-264. 1957.

616 - 089

SOEDJATI, R.

Pertolongan chirurgis pada naevus verrucosus congenitalis (Chirurgy of naevus verrucosus congenitalis) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 419-1957. (one photo-reproduction).

Removement of a facial naevus verrucosis by scraping off with a knife as far as the rete malphighi. After 8 days wound-healing; operation successfull.

616. -008.6

SOEHARDJO KERTOHOESODO.

Syndroma vena inferior in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 281-88. 1957.

A case of inferior vena cava syndrome in a female patient, admitted to the hospital because of an attack of fainting, is discussed. The diagnosis is based on the presence of varicose veins on both sides of the abdominal wall with the blood flow from the level of the femoral veins upward to the lower part of the chest and on the pressure in the femoral vein (20 cm of saline), which is much higher than that in the cubital vein (10cm), measured when the patient was in a recumbent position.

Phlebothrombosis in the left leg after delivery of her 6th child is believed to be the cause. The faints are attributed to orthostatic hypotention, caused by imparred blood flow, resulting in a pooling of blood in the lower extremities, particularly if the patient is in a erect position.

This is confirmed by the lowered blood pressure if the patient stands up (photographic reproductions).

616.834

SCHAAFSMA, SJ., MAHAR MARDJONO and **GOUW GOAN HO**

Auricular herpes Zoster in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 248-53. 1957.

A survey of the cause of Herpes zoster. Following Harris findings the lesions of the VII th nerve are localized by examining the lacrimal seccretion and the gustatory sensation of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue and soft palate.

Five cases of aurical herpes zoster, four of them with associated facial paralysis in Indonesians are discussed. The types of herpes zoster are indentified (1 geniculate herpes zoster, 2 occipito-collar herpes zoster, 3 trigeminal zoster, the fourth case gave some difficulties. The fifth case suggested trigeminal

zoster). A moderate tendency of recovery in cases of 2, 3 and 4. Recovery was complete in 2 cases.

616.89(910)
SLAMET IMAN SANTOSO.

Psychiatry dan Masjarakat (Psychiatry and Community) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 400-09. 1957.

A lecture on general aspects of the lack of asylums, lack of specialists and the out-moded and insufficient measures in Indonesia. A plea for psychology for testing in schools to prevent the useless run for diplomas,etc.

616 — 006.6
TAN, R. E.

Beberapa aspek dalam diagnose-dini (vroeg-diagnose) pada carcinoma prostatae di Indonesia (Aspects of early diagnosis of carcinoma prostatae in Indonesia) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 229-235. 1957.

Discussion on : Diagnostics of the different stages; own results, survey of literature.

According to the author the toucher rectal method is very important; about 80 percent could be diagnostized in this way. By biopsia perinialis it is likewise not possible, to obtain a reliable diagnosis in 100 percent of the cases. Biochemical methods (phosphate-percentage) are not much help for early diagnosis; figures for Sulivan test are not sufficient; an urethrocystogram brings a little help; skeletmetastase can ofcourse - not be used for early diagnosis. Inspection of all males about 40 years by means of toucher rectal is recommended.

616.915
TJOA GIE TJIANG.

Radang selaput otak dan radang pada tjampak (Measles-meningo-encephalitis in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 358-62. 1957.

A review of the frequency, symptons, pathology, prophylaxis and therapy of measles-meningo-encephalatis; 2 cases (children) of the disease are reported and discussed; treatment with cortison was effective .
No relapse and no abnormalities after 1 year and 5 months and 8 months respectively.

616 — 002.73
TRAPPMANN, RUDOLF.

Behandlung der Lepra mit oxyprocain-penicilin (Treatment of leprosy with **oxyprocain-peniciline**) in *Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia* 7 : 364-74. 1957. 1957.

Results of treatment of 10 cases of leprosy of the Institute in Djakarta with oxyprocain-penicilline. Of these 10, six belonged to the lepromatous form, 4 to an intermediate form, in between tuberculoid and lepro-lepromatus.

Of the 6 former cases, the treatment had no effect in 3 cases, in two patients improvement was reached, in one case an obvious improvement was visible. In the letter 4 patients a distinct improvement was visible. For comparison 4 patients (one intermediate, the 3 other lepromatous) were treated with an injectable Sulfon preparation. The results were similar to those treated with the new drug. The prognostic value of the lepromin test is discussed.

619 VETERINARY MEDICINE

619:636

DJAENOEDIN, R. and R.P. UTOJO.

An accelerated laboratory diagnosis for rabies examination *in Hemera Zoa* 64 : 328-33. 1957.

As only microscopic examination of smears is done, a failure of 23.02 percent was found in rabic diagnosis.

A histoligical tissue section examination for Negri bodies did not show this failure and is now considered conclusive. As the procedure for making tissue section takes three days, a method was devised to cut this period down to four hours. The fixation, embedding and staining is extensively discussed. This method showed to be conclusive for diagnosis.

62. ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

628 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

628

TAN TJENG GIOK.

Laboratorium ilmu kesehatan tehnik Kementerian Kesehatan Bandung (Laboratorium for technical hygiene, Bandung) in *Masalah Bangunan* 1 (3) : 6. 1957.

A survey of the duties of the Laboratorium (technical and bacteriological control of water, sewage, food, etc. for the whole of Indonesia; teaching and assistance to water problems).

63 AGRICULTURE. FORESTRY. STOCKBREEDING

631 AGRICULTURE. AGRONOMY. FARMING.

631.8

MUKERJEE, H. N.

Rasionalism pemakaian pupuk buatan dengan membuat pertjobaan[2] ditanah[2] petani (Rationalisation of fertilizer use through experiments on cultivator's fields) in *Tehnik Pertanian* 6 : 315-31. 1957.

A translation in Indonesian of the article, originally appeared in News Letter 6(1). 1957.

631.42

MUKERJEE, H. N.

Pengaruh kalium ditanah-tanah jang disangka tidak membutuhkan ka-

lium, ditentukan dengan tehnik baru dengan pertjobaan² ditanah petani (Potash response in "supposed" unresponsive soils determined by a new technique of experiments on cultivators' field) in *Tehnik Pertanian* 6 : 232-50. 1957.

A translation in Indonesian of the article, originally appeared in "Kali Symposium 1955".

632 PLANT INJURES. DISEASES. PESTS. PHYTOPATHOLOGY.

632.97(910)

HARAHAP, M.S.

Beberapa peraturan mengenai pemasukan/pengeluaran bahan² tanaman di Indonesia (Regulations for import and export of plant material in Indonesia) in *Tehnik Pertanian* 6 : 245-78. 1957.

The author gives an ample survey on the regulations on import: e.g. entirely forbidden import (coffee seeds, Hevea, Linum, pineapple), without a special permit of the Ministery of Agriculture; plant material which must be inspected by the quarantine official; health certificate; number of samples to be examined; regulations for refusing import certificates; exceptions.

Regulations are very rigid as to fruit import for fear of import of Ceratitis capitata (Mediterraneen fruit fly).

Regulations for potatoe import are extensively discussed.

Regulations for export: entirely forbidden (cocoa, derris, kapok, coffee, oil palm, sugar cane, tobacco and tea); health certificates, etc.

A chapter on fumigation with different chemicals.

633 FIELD (AND OTHER SPECIAL) CROPS.

633.491

HOGEN ESCH, J.A.

Bertjotjok tanam kentang dinegeri Belanda dengan beberapa andjuran untuk pertanaman di Indonesia (Potato growing in the Netherlands with suggestions for Indonesia) in *Tehnik Pertanian* 6 : 306-14. 1957.

The author gives an extensive survey on manuring, diseases and their remedies, certificate and examining for export, storing and pregermination. For Indonesia it is advised to increase manuring ; not to use plant material less than 28-35 mm (about 25 gram) and of certified origin. As wilt-disease is common it is advised not to plant tobacco or manihot as second crops and to use disease-free planting material. There are already races (obtained in Wageningen) which show a promising resistance. As this disease

does not occur in temperate climates, imported, certified material is free of disease.
Phytophthora should be treated as usual with copper. Epilachra is treated with arsenate of lead. Of the new races Voran is the most promising. Figures are given on experiments with different races in Pengalengan near Bandung.

633.51(910)
SIAHAAN, P.P.

Beberapa saran untuk memadjukan pertanaman kapas di Indonesia (Suggestions for improvement of cotton culture in Indonesia) in *Tehnik Pertanian* 6 : 1351-87. 1957.

The author starts with a historical survey of experiments to establish cotton growing in Indonesia.

The trials have been numerous, large scale and small scale, starting already in 1808, but always proved to be an economic failure, as the cotton growing was aimed at export (to the Netherlands especially), because of unsuitable climate for the imported races and the liability to attack by pests and diseases. In Flores the Caravonica race looked promising, but became a failure because of attack by pests. The author suggests crossing with local short-staple races, which are better adapted.

As conditions are different now (own cotton plants) competition for export is not longer a limiting factor and at the same time long-staple races are not absolutely necessary any more. An extensive survey is given of climatic conditions and races grown abroad and suggestions are made for future cotton growing e.g. indicating suitable regions (climate and soil research), suitable races (experimental farms, breeding), seed farms for propagating improved seed, regulations to induce farmers to use only certified seed, establishing laboratories for fibre research, establishing of a body for overall-coordination, prohibition of cotton as a perrenial crop. For breeding experiments suggestions are given as follows: starting with local races, line selection for certain localities ; introduction of foreign races, which should not be given to the farmers, but tried out during several years (line selection). In the last stage cross breeding should be carried out between established varieties with new ones (selection starting with F2, line selection by selection of one row per tree; self-pollination of selected species).

633.5
SUMARDI, M.

Tanaman rami dan kemungkinannja dipropinsi Sumatra Utara (Rami culture and its possibilities in North Sumatra) in *Tehnik Pertanian* 6 : 279-305.1957.

The author gives general information on Boehmeria nivea and its two

varieties, its cultivation, the machinery and methods to obtain the pure fibre, the different market qualities of the fibre. Experiments for growing rami and manufacturing the fibre in a pilot plant were carried out in North Sumatra. (Deli — Serdang). From an economic standpoint rami growing is not recommendable, because of necessity of long fallow period, large quantities of manure, man power, etc.

A government subsidy of at least 30% of the fibre value is necessary to keep the balance. If this possible smallholder growing is only possible cooperatively and as much as possible mechanically.

634 ARBORICULTURE. FORESTRY

634.92(921)

ADANG DOERACHMAN.

Peraturan bunga kaju di Sumatra Barat (Solok regeling) (Regulations for timber retribution in West Sumatra) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 177-206. 1957.

In 1926 the so-called Solok regulation for retribution was established in West Sumatra ; this regulation is still standing. It is based on an agreement between the villages (nageri), which own forest areas and the Forestry Service. There are no sanctions, if the villages refuse to follow these regulations. Reception of the retribution is difficult, because of the enormous size of the forest area and the lack of officers.

634.9:(079.3):(43-15)+(485)

ATEN SUWANDA.

Laporan perdjalanan ke Djerman Barat dan Swedia 15 Djuni 1955-21 Agustus 1956 (Report on a trip to West Germany and Sweden from 15 June 1955 to 21 August 1956) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 258-302. 1957.

Impressions and results of a study trip. Disccussed are forest inventory methods in West Germany and Swedia ; a discussion on the Hollerith method for forestry; teaching program in forestry in West Germany.

634.953

ATEN SUWANDA.

Kemadjuan dengan tjara Bitterlich dalam inventarisasi (Improvement of inventory by the Bitterlich method) *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 326-38. 1957.

Discussion of the Bitterlich method as applied in West Germany, where the average deviation as compared with actual complete measurements is not more than 7 percent.

In Indonesia this method meets with difficulties : the underbrush prevents measuring and buttresses make it impossible to measure diameters at breastheight : it is perhaps possible to use a correction factor to overcome these difficulties.

634.92:582.64(922)

KRAMER, F.

Tempat[2] tumbuh kaju tjendana (Santalum album L) **di Djawa** (Area of Santalum album in Java) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 367-396. 1957.

Translation in Indonesia of the article, which appeared in Tectona 18 (1925) and also as a separate Short Communication of the Forest Research Institute, Bogor, no. 2 (1957).

634.9:37(470)

MANUPUTTY, D.N.

Kesan[2] mengenai pendidikan dan kehutanan umum di Sovjet Uni (Data on teaching and forestry in the Sovjet Union) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6: 339-58. 1957.

Impressions and data of the author during a study trip in the Sovjet Union. Discussed are teaching methods and forestry.

634.94

MOHAMMAD , WEISS.

Botani hutan, ichtisar singkat dari nilai praktis serta tekniknja (Forest botany, from a practical and technical standpoint) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 309.25.1957.

Translation in Indonesian of the article in Communication Forest Research Institute, Bogor, no. 11 (1957).

634.92:582.64(923)

RAHM, TH.

Kaju tjendana di Timor (Kaju tjendana, Santalum album in Timor) ; in *Pengumuman pendek* (Short communication), Forest Research Institute, Bogor, no. 11 : 3-46. 1957.

A translation in Indonesian of the article in Tectona 18 (1925).

634.956

SCHUT, H.W.

Perkembangan penentuan isi kaju dalam hutan[2] jang bertjampuran di Indonesia (Timber volume estimation of mixed forest in Indonesia) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 3-34. 1957.

The number of sepecies per ha is 150—200. Plant associations occur in a dense mosaic. Applied methods : a. reconnaissance survey; b. strip survey. The latter formerly by short strips, now long strips. In 1933 already 4000 km strips in Sumatra and Borneo, but timber volumes are unreliable because of insufficient exactness. c. Systematic survey with long, parallel strips; trees

are measured from 35 cm diameter and up. About 4000 km strips were measured between 1948 and 1955. Of the more than 100 species usually not more than 5 reach the necessary diameter (on a surface of 10 ha). Aerial photo interpretation has only a limited application and has, without terrestial survey, little value. Ways of simplication are suggested; a restriction of identification of trees (local names) is not advisable b). The measurement of number of trees with smaller diameter may be reduced (100 m per km is sufficient) as the bigger trees have a relatively larger influence on the end figures. It is also possible to measure only these trees in part of the strips c). It is not necessary to measure the length of the free bole of all trees as the length is rather constant for the species. The omission of bole-length measurements is an important simplication; automatically the calculation becomes simpler. It is necessary to make tarifs for the most common species. An example, worked out by the author is added.

634.999

SOEDARMA, M. H.

Daja pengaruh hutan (Forest influence) in *Masalah Bangunan* 1(3) : 29-32. 1957.

A general survey on forest and forest influence in conjunction with man, agriculture, etc. and the results of deforestation.

634.9:582.475

SUPARDI, R.

Damar Atjeh, Setahun exploitasi Getah Pinus merkusii (Atjeh damar, results of a year production of the resin of Pinus merkusii) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 209-37. 1957.

Figures on the area (12. 945 ha) and annual production, the number of collecting cups and the annual yield per cup ; the numbers of labourers (17. 1555) with an average of 26.60 kg man/day (56% of capacity as compared with pre-war figures).

Pinus khasya gives a better yield than P. merkusii.

Figures on colophonium production (three grades).

634.9:582.977

SOEPONO, R. and **B. ARDIWINATA.**

Beberapa segi silvikultur dari pekerdjaan mekanisasi dalam hutan. Dipterocarpaceae di Mentawir (Balikpapan) (Silvicultural aspects of the mechanically logged Dipterocarp forest near Mentawir, Balikpapan, East Borneo) in *Rimba Indonesia* 6 : 238-257. 1957.

Forest composition (in m^3 of standing timber) is given for the most important species or groups of species.

Sampling was done in plots of 100 square meter along strips. Seedlings were counted in each plot and tabulated. After mechanical logging 15%

of the plots showed no seedlings and 28% had no seedlings of commercial value. The authors suggest, that, not-with standing these unfavourable figures mechanical logging of 30% of the areal surface does not inhibit or hamper regrowth.

634.956

SUWARNO WIRJOMARTONO.

Sifat² kaju jang diawetkan dengan garam Boliden (Timber characters after treatment with Boliden salts) in *Madjalah Bangunan* 2(1-2):30-5. 1957.

Although teak is technically the best timber for construction, price and quality are prohibitive. Several local timbers (suren, durian, meranti) are sufficiently strong but not durable. Boliden salts are suggested for impregnating. Some small scale experiments on leaching out of these salts were carried out in Sweden with pine. Mechanical strength was measured before and after treatment; there was no difference.
Impregnation by hot-and-cold open tank method is recommended.

636 STOCKBREEDING. LIVESTOCK. DOMESTIC ANIMALS

636.4

FISCHER, H.

Unilateral cryptorchidism in a boar in *Hemera Zoa* 64 : 353-54. 1957. (one photograph).

A warning to swine breeders not to use cryptorchids as sires, as the character is a sex-linked recessive character ; in case of cryptorchidism the animal is still partially fertile. The meat of an uncastrated boar is of limited use for economic consumption.

636.1(913)

KRANEVELD, F. C.

Enige gegevens over de eerste invoer van paarden op de Banda-eilanden (Some data on the first introduction of horses in the Banda islands) in *Hemera Zoa* 64 : 341-51. 1957.

A lengthy survey with numerous citations of historical reports of the East India Company of endeavours to import horses in the islands of Banda.

636.089:636.595

KURJANA, R.

Tentang beberapa hal mengenai penjakit ajam (News letter) (On chicken pest) in *Hemera Zoa* 64 : 365-67. 1957.

Experiments carried out with a commercial drug (Bronchjos 234), manufactured in Malang, proved, that contrary to the advertisement, the

drug is useless against New Castle disease and against intestinal worms.

Experiments on application of anti-New Castle disease vaccin in the eye, in the nose and diluted in drinking water proved to be unsuccessful; immunity was reached only after injection of 1-2 week old chicken and consecutively adding vaccin each month to the drinking water.

636.085

ZEEHUISEN, J. J. and **M. WARDOJO.**

Ammoniumbicarbonate in grassland production in *Hemera Zoa* 64 : 309-23. 1957.

Contrary to results obtained by Kursanow in Russia, where an increase yield could be obtained by replacing $K_2 + SO_4$ or $(NH_4)_2 SO_4$ by $K_2 CO_3$ or $(NH_4)_2 CO_3$, in grassland experiments, carried out in Bogor (manuring by topdressing), the carbonates had a more favourable result. According to the authors this might be ascribed to different climate conditions.

The sulfate-ion seems under conditions of high temperature and rainfall to catalyse the intake of nitrogen by grass.

66 CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

666.94

BOUWENSCH, A. J.

The chemistry of cements in *Masalah Bangunan* 1 (3) : 27-28. 1957. (continuation).

Discussed is the soundness of cement, divided into lime-, magnesia-, alkaline-, and gypsum reactivity.

666.92

CARLSSON, ORVAR.

Produksi dan kwalitet kapur (Production and quality of hydrated lime) in *Masalah Bangunan* 1(3) : 16-23. 1957.

After an introduction on the principle of lime burning, the disadvantages of Indonesian ways of burning are discussed, the main fault being a wastage of calories, because of high moisture content of the fuel wood, a too high temperature of the exhaust and incomplete combustion, lack of air-entrance doors, the long intervals between which the burnt lime is drawn, etc. The importance of the size of the crude limestone is discussed. The fuel-logs, used in Indonesia are too large in diameter; other drawbacks are the fact, that wood is basically unsuitable, that the kilns are not high enough, etc.

An improved pot kiln is described. Storing and slaking is discussed.

666.94

BOUWENSCH, A. J.

The chemistry of cements (continuation) in *Madjalah Bangunan* 2 (1-2) :

39-43. 1957. (continuation).

A survey of special cements : reinforced concrete cement, road-construction cement, mass-construction cement and agressive cement.
Technical measures (grinding). Composition of the clinker : basic constituents : barium cement, impermeable for gamma-rays ; acid constituents, velo-cement and Kühl-cement; tamponage cement, white cement, Ferrari cement, Rudersdorfer Sonderzement.

A discussion on additives to cement : gypsum, calciumchloride, hydrochloride acid, calcium bromide, barium-carbonate, inorganic colouring material, organic combinations, air-entraining agents (workability, dissociation, strength of air-concrete, impermeability to water., improved frost-soundness).

69 BUILDING INDUSTRY, MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION

69:334

KOESOEDIANTO HADINOTO.

Pembangunan perumahan rakjat setjara gotong-rojong didesa Torongredjo — Malang (House building through mutual-help in Torongredjo — Malang) in *Masalah Bangunan* 2(1-2) : 17-19. 1957.

A survey of the story of improvement of a dessa (village) through mutual-help. In 5 years the number of brick-houses increased tenfold, with an adequate decrease in bamboo-constructions. Schools, recreation hall, tapwater, etc. could be added, for an estimated 225,000 rupiah, whereas the actual expenses were not more than 55,400 rupiah.
The village population was divided into groups of 10-12 ; before these groups started making bricks, it was decided whose house should be built. Each group provided each day 2 workers to do building job. Expenses for material were carried by the house-owner, who obtained the necessary capital by a loan from a capital, collected from the village. Practically everything was done without outside help.

69:7.05(923)

LIEM SIANG HOK.

Traditional houses in Bali in *Masalah Bangunan* 2 (1-2) : 3-16. 1957.

After general information on topography, climate, agriculture and cattle, population and arts, the author discusses building regulations, which are based on custom and religion, these were written on lontar-leaves.

The regulations deal mainly with general planning and site (asta bumi) and safety regulations imposed by the government (asta kosali).

Each dwelling is surrounded by walls ; it is divided into a front room, a living room and a house-temple. Orientation is important ; they are the Kadja (directed to Mt. Agung, the dwelling place of the Gods and the Kelod (Sea). The temple of the Dead, stables and kitchen are facing the sea, the House temple faces Mt. Agung.

A survey is given of construction material, roofing, frame, flooring, doors and windows, etc. The technique of building is strictly regulated by the religious and social code ; material depends likewise on this code (lower casts are not allowed to use superior timber), but also economical factors. Local material for building contains of riverstone, pumice, trass, sand, lime, coral and especially earth, which is extensively used. Thatch or more rarely indjuk (a black fibrous substance of the sugar palm) is used for roofing. Jakfruit and coconut-timber are in general use, like bamboo. Recommendations are given for inprovement of building material, hygiene, etc. (extensive summary in English).

69:7.05(923)
LIEM SIANG HOK.

Penjelidikan rumah² tradisionil didaerah Sumbawa (Traditional houses on the island of Sumbawa) in *Masalah Bangunan* 1 (3) : 3-13. -957.

General information on topography, climate, communication and population. Houses are built of temporary material and are grouped to each other ; they are one-family houses ; the shape shows Buginese influences. The structures are badly kept, made of poor material ; they are often shifted from one place to another. Houses are built on piles, which number depends on the size of the house. House are built in self-help system (at least in the smaller villages). Three types occur : Sumbawa houses, Bima houses and Donggo houses.

Peg-construction is common ; supporting props are rarely used ; rattan is used instead of nails.

Although there is a government roof tile plant, people prefer thatch ; lime is produced in pot-kilns. Sanitary conditions are awful.

Recommendations are given for improvement.

69:308
LIEM SIANG HOK.

Penjelidikan perumahan didaerah pedusunan (Rural housing survey) in *Masalah Bangunan* 2 (1-2) : 44-53. 1957.

A rural survey of housing in a village near Djakarta by means of survey-sheets (questionuaire).

Figures on surface of house, construction, flooring (usually earth), walls (wood and bamboo), roofing (wood and bamboo, roof-tiles); most houses are built in self-help system. Most houses are inhabited by one family only ; hygienic condition are very low.

7 ARTS.

78.0(922)
PURBATJARAKA.

Raden Inu main gamelan, bahan untuk menerangkan kata "patet"

(Raden Inu plays gamelan, subject for explaining the word "patet") in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 5(4) : 3-25. 1957.

"Patet" is a word used for naming instruments of the Javanese or chestra (gamelan). Different definitions of the word are given by 10 experts in the Javanese orchestra. This article deals primarily with the attempt to trace back the origin of "patet".

9 BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY.

92 BIOGRAPHY.

92 (Linn.)
JACOBS, M.

Linnaeus, the man and his work in *Penggemar Alam* 37:40-63. 1957.

A critical survey of Linnaeus' achievements and a biography. The author points out, that the admiration and evaluating of Linnaeus' work is overdone and exaggerated, as if no other botanists of equal or superior stature have existed. Worshipping has become a thing ad absurdum. Linnaeus' sexual system of plants, based on stamens, is based on a scholasticism; it should be considered the closing period of artificial system, not the beginning of a new era. His binary nomenclature was not considered by himself as important, but merely an expedient, useful tool because of its shortness. That it has become one of the greatest contributions to botany was not foreseen by Linnaeus himself.

The author points out, that the combination of fame, advertising, etc. made Linnaeus the man as he is usually known now. His vanity (book reviews about his own works under a pseudonym; presenting prizes to his own work as a member of the jury) is, however, not the only thing, stressed by the author, who is not blind for the greatness of Linnaeus. The biographical notes deal with all sides of his life; the author gives his personal evaluation.

93 HISTORY.

991(922)
SOEKANTO.

Tentang karangan Prof. Dr. P.A. Husein Djajadiningrat "Hari lahirnja Djakarta" (About the article of Prof. P.A. Husein Djajadiningrat entitled "The date of birth of Djakarta") in *Bahasa dan Budaja* 5 (3) : 3-11 1957.

An article dealing with the date of birth of Djakarta which according to the author falls on June 22, 1527. This assertion has been opposed by Prof. Djajadiningrat. The Professor is also not able to determine the date of birth of the city. It is stated that both the views of the author and Prof. Djajadiningrat concerning the matter are theoretical.

Publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics (Monthly, quarterly and annually).	Central Bureau of Statistics.
Publications of the Meteorological and Geophysical Institute (Irregular).	Meteorological and Geophysical Institute.
Reinwardtia (Irregular).	Botanic Gardens of Indonesia.
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Treubia, a Journal of Zoology and Oceanography of Indo-Australian Archipelago (Irregular)	Botanic Gardens of Indonesia.
Warta Anatomia (Irregular).	Medical and Dental Faculties of the Gadjah Mada University.
Warta dan Massa (Bimonthly).	Press and Public Opinion Institute.

Pertj. Batanghari — Djakarta.